## THERE IS NO END OF TRUSTS.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE CLOSES ITS INQUIRY IN NEW YORK.

Senator Langbein Crosses Col. Biles-Mr. Parsons Presents the Sugar Trust Agreement After All-Testimony About the Trusts in Oil, Sheep Butchering, Oil-cloth, Free Stone, and Other Products. There was a look of satisfaction, if not of relief, upon the faces of the seven Senators as they began yesterday morning the last session of their investigation of trusts. Chair-

close at 1 P. M., so as to give the members of the committee a chance to get up to Albany in the afternoon. The committee will report in the Senate to-day. There is a probability that they will ask to have the time of the instigation extended, and they may ask leave to sit during the coming summer. James D. Archbold of the Standard Oil Trust

took the stand as the first witness yesterday. and Col. Bliss examined him sharply as to his trowledge of special freight rates which the Standard Oil Company was commonly suposed to enjoy from various railroads. Mr. Archbold vehemently declared that any freight rates which the company had obtained were not in the nature of discriminations against company. He never knew of the Standard Oil Company getting rates which any other company might not have procured. Mr. Archbold produced a copy of the by-laws of the Standard Oil Trust and a list of the different corporations in the trust, with the amount of their capital. Col. Bliss read the

Bew York State-Acme Oil Company, \$200,000; Atlas Thomson & Bedford Company, \$250,000; Vacuum Oil Dempany, \$35,000. New Jersey—Kagle Oil Company, \$250,000; McKirgan Jil Company, \$350,000; Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, \$3,000,000.

Oil Company, E334(000; Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, St.004(100); Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, St.004(100). Atlantic Refining Company, \$40(100); Keithee Labricating Oil Company, \$175(00) Galena Oil Works, \$155(00). Imperial Refining Company, \$20(100); Producters' Consolidated Lard and Petroleum Company, \$100(100). National Transit Company, \$20(100); Producters' Consolidated Lard and Petroleum Company, \$100(100). Consolidated Tank Line Company, \$1,00(100). Maryland—Baltimore United Oil Company, \$0(100). West Virginia—Canden Company, \$10(100). West Virginia—Canden Company, \$10(100). Maryland—Baltimore United Oil Company, \$10(100). Minesoita—Standard Oil Company, \$10(100). Minesoita—Standard Oil Company, \$10(100). Minesoita—Standard Oil Company, \$10(100). Massachusette—Beacon Oil Company, \$10(100). Mayarick Oil Company, \$10(100). Mayarick Oil Company, \$10(100). Misseuri—Waters-Fierce Oil Company, \$933,000, May-Massachusetts—Beacon Oil Company, \$100,000; May-srick Oil Company, \$100,000, Maine—Portlant Karcsene Oil Company, \$200,000, Iswa—Standard Oil Company, \$000,000; Continental Oil Company, \$300,000

To Gen. Pryor, who started up suddenly when Col. Bliss sat down, Mr. Archbold said that there was a "proxy" committee, so called, of the Standard Oil trustees, which took the place of the old Executive Committee, whose duty it was to appoint the officers of all the corporations in the trust. The members of the committee were E. M. Pratt. H. M. Flagler, and T. D. Archbold. This committee had a record book in which were kept minutes of its proceedings.

"I must demand that this book be produced," said Gea. Pryor.
Lawyer Choate, with a good deal of vexation in his face, said that the oil trustees would produce the book with a good deal of reluctance. They thought they had done a good deal for the committee already. They would, however, allow the committee already. They would, however, allow the committee to inspect the book.

Chairman Arnold said that he thought it proper to state at that point that the sub-committee appointed on Tuesday to inspect the minute book of the oil trustees' meeting was unanimous in the opinion that the publication of the contents of the book would not subserve the public interest at all, and that the connects would not, therefore, be given to the press.

Mr. Archbold repeated that the Standard Oil Trust was a good thing for the whole country. The records showed how greatly the cost of respectively and the standard Oil Company was enabled to crush its weaker competitors in the beginning by getting special rates for freight from the realizeads, and that it had worsted the Pennsylvania Railroad in a long battle to secure this end. Mr. Archbold said that for all such statements as that theye was no basis whatever.

"It's sensational newspaper talk," said Mr. Archbold. And then he cried, half rising from his chair in his excitement, his voice trembling." It tell you th's absolutely false. Mr. Hudson is one of a class of men and writers who have pursued our corporation and others like it ust demand that this book be produced."

"I tell you it's absolutely faise. Mr. Hudson is one of a class of men and writers who have pursued our corporation and others like it with a malignity and mendacity that is little short of deviltry. I have been in the councils of the Standard Oil Company for thirteen years, and I never heard a suggestion of any transgression upon the rights of any individual or any corporation."

When Mr. Archbold got his breath again, Senator Langbein asked him if the Standard Oil Company didn't make special freight contracts with the railroads.

"Before the Inter-State Commerce bill became a law," said Mr. Archbold, "every shipper used to make special contracts with the railroads. All business was done in that way. I suppose everybody tried to get the best rates the ould, and I suppose that the volume and steadiness of our business enabled us, perhaps, to get better rates than the desultory shippers."

to get better rates than the desultory shippers. Q.—The Inter-State Commerce law has stopped all that? A.—Ter, sir.
Q.—De you object to the Inter-State Commerce law? Q-Maybe you suggested the bill? A.—Oh, no, sir:

Bichard Tobin, Secretary of the Sheep Butchers' Association, took the stand and pro-duced the minute book of the association meet-ings. Col. Blues read long extracts from the book, which he asked to have spread upon the record, as corroborating other testimony showing the association to be a very close cor-peration indeed.

showing the association to be a very close corperation indeed.

Horsoe W. Fowler said that he was the manager and legal adviser of the Table and Stair
Oil-cloth Manufacturers' Association, about
which a good deal had been said recently. Mr.
Fowler produced a circular which he sent out
at the formation of the association, explaining
the objects to be attained by an organization of
the oil-cloth men. These were chiefly to "help
along" prices by selling at a fixed rate. Salesmen as well as members of firms were bound
not to violate the agreement. Each firm deposited \$500 in the association treasury, to be
orrested in case of a violation of the agreement.
Cases of alleged violation of the agreement.
were referred to Mr. Fowler for investigation,
and the whole association acted upon Mr. Fowler's report.
"Can you tell us anything more about the
management of the association," said Col.
Biss. "which will afford light on the subject of
this inquiry?"

Mr. Fowler started to talk, but Senator Lang-

Biss. "which will afford light on the subject of this inquiry?"

Mr. Fowler started to talk, but Senator Langbain interrupted him. "I think we have shough," said the Senator, "in this official circular defining the objects and management of the association. I object to the witness's smoothing over what the circular says. I object to Col. Bliss's mode of examination. It's a sutting of words in the mouth of the witness."

Col. Bliss looked wonderingly at Senator Iangbein. "Why. I am trying to get some light from the witness," he said. "If the committee want to examine him I will retire."

I don't want to examine him." said Senator Langbein.

Langbein.
"Then I do," cried Col. Bliss with sudden energy. He continued: "I think the committee knows whether I have been doing my duty or now what the Senator means by the continued of examination of examinations."

pet. I don't know what the Senator means by his insinuations about my mode of examination. I shall not submit without remonstrance to such remarks.

"Please go on with the examination, Col. Bliss," said Chairman Arnold.

Mr. Fowler said, in answer to Col. Bliss's questions, that H. B. Claffin & Co. had refused to be governed by the association, Sales of sil-cloth were made, however, upon condition that the dealers maintain prices. It was a rule that dealers must sell all oil-cloths at a given price, including those manufactured by firms outside the association. The witness made the extraordinary statement that salesmen in manufacturing houses connected with the association were compelled to take oaths not to make sales of oil-cloths at lessthan the association price.

Q.—De you mean to say, sir, that you, a lawyer, cause to be administered extra judicial oaths to people for the purpose of a mercantile agreement! A.—When I get up such a thug as this I try to make the bonds just as across as I cau.

mr. Powler stated that the greatest part of the oil-cioth manufacturers on the Atlantic coast belonged to the association. He was instrumental in forming several other associations of a like nature. Among them the United Refining Company of New Jersey, the New Jersey Belling Company of New Jersey, the New Jersey Belling Company of New Jersey, the New Jersey Belling Company of New Jersey Helling Company of New Jersey Helling Company of New Jersey Belling Company of New Jersey Helling Association. The first named company was a combination of coal tar and pitch manufacturing Association. The first named company was a combination of coal tar and pitch manufacturers, chief among whom were likins & Widsner of Philaselphia, who were interested in the Broadway Railroad here.

Senator Langbein was restive under this long examination of the witness, and he made some side remark which Col. Bliss, at least, construed as Intimating that Col. Bliss had called Mr. Fowler at a very late date so as to give that gentleman plenty of time to prepare himself.

"I received my instructions as to the order in which these trusts should be investigated from the members of this committee, sitting right in those seats," shouted Col. Bliss, with his face affame. "Those instructions were in this memerandum which I now read, and I demand that it shall be spread upon the record."

Col. Bliss read the memorandum reciting the ender of the investigation. Casirmen Aracid

said that Col. Bilss was perfectly right and that he gave the order to Col. Bilss himself.

"Now I call Robinson Gill," cried Col. Bilss, who was evidently very angry, "and as Senator Langbein had him subocenaed and is dissatisfied with the way I am acting, I want Senator Langbein to examine the witness.

Senator Langbein glared from behind his big glass of water at Col. Bilss, "You are getting too personal, sir," he said. "I simply subperned this witness because the Chairman of this committee asked me to do so, I don't know anything about him. I want you to understand that we're the committee, Col. Bilss, and that you are our counsel. It's your duty to examine witnesses."

"but I won't be insuited by you or anybody else."
"Nor I by you," retorted Senator Langbein.
"There, there, gentlemen!" said Chairman Arnoid, in his deep, soothing tones. "I think enough has been said. We all know that Col. Bliss has conducted every part of this examination, as abiy as any lawyer in this State could."
"I must medify that statement as to part of the examination," said Senator Langbein.
Then Mr. Gill, who had got himself into the witness chair and had been sworn during the fight, said that he was President of the Master Freestone Cutters' association of New York. Substantially, all the stone cutters in the city were in it, and they had an agreement not to buy stone of any quarry owner in the country who sold stone to any cutter in New York city outside the association. Every one who came into the association new had to pay an initiation fee of \$500. The original members didn't pay anything.

tion fee of \$500. The original members didn't pay anything.

So that if a young man wants to start in the stone-cutting business here to-day he's got to pay your association \$500?" asked Col. Bliss.

Well, I don't know but that's about it."

Jacob Eschliman said he lived at 128 Grand street, Brooklyn. He identified a letter which he had written to Col. Bliss asking to be allowed to testify before the committee. He said that he used to belong to a stone cutters' association in Middle Village, Long Island, and that he was expelled because he did work at less than the association price, and because he didn't want to pay a fee of \$10 to join the Queens county association. Since then the regular dealers had refused to sell him stone or iron, and said they could have nothing to do with him unless he made things right with the association. His business was ruined.

William S. Taylor said that he was a member of a felt ucholsterers' association, which had an agreement for fixing a standard price and in agreement for fixing a standard price and

keeping to it.
There was a buzz in the room when Lawyer
John E. Parsons took the stand again with a
big document in his hand. Chairman Arnold
said that Mr. Parsons desired to make a statement before the committee adjourned. Mr. John E. Parsons took the stand again with a big document in his hand. Chairman Arnold said that Mr. Parsons desired to make a statement before the committee adjourned. Mr. Parsons said:

"When on the stand before, my client, Mr. Havemeyer of the so-called Sugar Trust, and myself, declined to produce the agreement founding the Sugar Refiners' Company. There was no reason that I know of why I should not produce this document, save that I would violate the confidence of other people besides Mr. Havemeyer in so doing. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the company this morning, it was decided to give the agreement to the committee, making only the request that the amounts of stock owned by individuals therein stated be not given for publication."

Mr. Parsons handed the agreement to the members of the committee, who examined it carefully. Then Chairman Arnold announced that the request of Mr. Parsons as to concealing the individual amounts of stock was granted. Mr. Parsons cut from the agreement those pages of the agreement containing the apportionment of the stock, and handed the agreement to the reporters. There was little contained in the paper which had not already been testified to before the committee. Its preamble recited that the sugar refiners (whose names have already been published) entered into the agreement to reduce the cost of refining sugar by giving to each other a knowledge of all improvements in the sugar refining business, to protect themselves against inducements to lower the standard of sugar, and to protect themselves against inducements to lower the standard of sugar, and contained in the paper which had not already been testified to before the committee. Its preamble recited that the sugar refiners (whose names have already been published) entered into the agreement to reduce the cost of refining business, to protect themselves against inducements to lower the standard of sugar, and committee to lower the standard of sugar, and committee to lower the committee had time they would have

## A PRETTY INCENDIARY.

#### She Makes Two Attempts to Burn a Female House of Refuge.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 29 .- Clara Nally was today arraigned in court charged with setting fire to the Female House of Refuge in this city on Saturday last and also on Monday. Clara is in unusually pretty girl of 14 or 15 years, with bright blue eyes and light brown hair. Clara was assigned to assist Julia Eisel in the care of the furnace. On Friday last Clara broke a dish, and Julia having reported the fact, Clare determined to revenue berself. This she did them in a closet in the cellar and firing them The first attempt was discovered and the fire extinguished before any damage was done extinguished before any damage was done.

On the second occasion the fire gained such headway that the lives of the sixty inmates were imperilled. Suspicion first pointed to Julia, who strongly protested her innoceace, and detectives were called in. Clara was questioned, but denied all knowledge whatever of the attempts. Upon being more closely pressed, however, she confessed both to the detectives and the superintendent.

Clara has been in the institution since last June. She came from the western part of the June. She came from the meaturing mark of the State, having lost her mother and suffered se-vere treatment at the hands of her father, During the examination to-day she maintained a stolid indifference, and, with all her beauty, has a face that falls to attract. She is held.

## MINNESOTA DEMOCRATS.

The State Committee Enderse President Cieveland and His Recent Message.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 29.—The Democratic State Central Committee met at the Merchants' Hotel o-day, Michael Doran of St. Paul in the chair. Every member of the committee was present. either in person or by proxy. Thursday, May 17, and St. Paul were fixed upon as the time and place of the State Convention to choose delegates to the St. Louis Convention. A strong sentiment was developed for a State League. with county clubs, modelled on the Republican plan. After the St. Louis Convention the Executive Committee will call another Convention for the nomination of State officers. Resolutions were unanimously adopted endorsing Cleveland and his Administration, and asserting that Minnesota Democrats were willing and anxious to go before the country on such a platform as that outlined in the President's recent message. Judge Brisbla of St. Paul, a member of the committee informed your correspondent that the committee enthusiastically agreed to push the claims of "Doc" Ames for the Vice-Presidency, and that the Minnesota delegation to St. Louis would undoubtedly be instructed for him. In case Ames falls to get the nomination, his party will bring him out as a Gubernatorial candidate next fall. Doran's influence predominated throughout the committee meeting, and karmony seemed to prevail. plan. After the St. Louis Convention the Ex-

#### to prevail. A Farmer Found Dead in His Well. SPRINGERS, Pa., Feb. 29.-Levi Schmeltzer,

well-to-do-farmer living two miles from here. residence yesterday afternoon. Three years ago he fell from a hay loft, a distance of 25 feet, sustaining such injuries about the head as to permanently affect his mind. Though he never was violent, it was considered necessary to have some one with him all the time. Some nonths ago he called the family together and said he had a premonition that he would soon said he had a premention that he would soon die, and that he intended to begin preparations for his death. The first step toward that end was to summon an undertaker to come to the house, where his coffin should be made under his own personal supervision. After that was completed he would give instructions as to the manner in which he desired to be attired after death. The family used every argument to convince him of the absurdity of his ravings about death, but to no purpose. Finally he was calmed by his son's promise to send for an undertaker and have his wishes carried out. Recently he managed to get away from the house into the field, but was captured and brought back. He said he was after the undertaker. Last Sunday he escaped from the house while the members of the family were absent. Search was immediately instituted, but no trace of the missing man was found until yearerday afternoon, when a member of the family suggested an examination of the well, which long since had been abandoned, but which still contained eight or ten feet of water. Graupling irons were used, and soon afterward the farmer's dead body was brought to the surface. The general opinion prevalls that Schmeitzer left the house, as he had previously done, to summon the undertaker, and that he accidentally fell in the well. He was 57 years of sge, and leaves a wife and four grown children. die, and that he intended to begin preparations

## Stole \$125,000 from Munitoba.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 29.—The deficit of the late Norquey and Harrison Government will amount to \$125,000. Ex-Premier Harrison has gone South, and it is rumored will not return to Manitoba. The House will meet on Thursday, and it is expected that some of the greatest royalations over made in Canada will take piece.

THEY SAY HILLMAN IS NOT DEAD. ssurance Companies Decline to Pay th

TOPEKA, Feb. 29.—The Hillman insurance ases were begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. There are three of these cases in which Sallie E. Hillman sues three compa nies to recover insurance upon her husband's life aggregating \$45,000. The whole controvers turns upon the question whether John E. Hillman died, as is claimed in his wife's petition The case has been tried twice before, but the

man died, as is claimed in his wife's petition. The case has been tried twice before, but the jury disagreed. Several years ago Hillman, who then resided in Lawrence, took out these policies on his life, running for the period of three months, and paid the premium. Directly thereafter, in company with a man named John Brown, he went to Wichita with the intention of getting together an outfit and starting through the southwestern part of the State to select a location for a sheep ranch. The men started from Wichita. Near Medicine Locke one morning Brown silarmed the neighborhood by announcing that he had accidentally shot and killed his travelling companion. Hillman, and upon their arrival at the camp, the people found a man lying dead, with a bullethole through his head. Brown informed them it was Hillman. The body was taken to Medicine Lodge, and an inquest was held, at which Brown, as a witness, detailed the circumstances connected with the man's death, and he was buried at that place.

Brown wrote to Mrs. Hillman informing her of her husband's death, and asked for directions. Shortly after Mrs. Hillman made application to the companies for the payment of the amount of insurance. The companies refused to pay, and asserted that the man killed near Medicine Lodge was not Hillman. They sent agents down there and had the body exhumed and brought to Lawrence for identification. It was found that there was a diversity of opinion as to its being Hillman. The leasurance companies asserted that the dead man was one Walters, who was at Wichita about the same time. Neither Walters nor Hillman, so far as known, has been seen alive since.

## MISSING SINCE NOV. 26.

The Body of a Jewelry Peddler Found in Trench With His Threat Cut.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Feb. 29 .- The body of Joseph Chicoine, aged 50 years, a widower, re-siding at 19 River street, a Canadian peddler of lewelry, was found in the Hamlet mill trench this morning with the skull crushed, the throat cut, and general evidence of foul play. He had been missing since Nov. 26, 1887, but was supposed to be on a trip. He had \$250 and five gold watches in his possession when he left. When his body was found \$10 and one watch were in his clothing.

John B. Fountain, a nephew of the dead man, says that his uncle left home one afternoon, in says that his uncle left home one afternoon in November to attend an auction sale of jewelry in Lyceum Hall, promising to return at 6 in the evening. As he did not return, it was thought that he had started on a visit to relatives in Canada. As time clapsed his children became uneasy, and wrote letters to friends wherever located concerning his absence. He was a temperate and religious man. His children think he was undoubtedly killed for his money and that his body was thrown into the trench. His wife died six years ago, leaving a family of nine children—live daughters and four sons. His children say he was not in the habit of walking on the railroad, and that there were no friends at the Hamlet mill to induce him to go there.

### GAGGED, BOUND, AND ROBBED.

An Aged Miller Answered a Knock at his Door and was Attacked by Two Burgiars. ITHACA, Feb. 20 .- Last night as Platt Knickerbocker, the aged miller of McLean, who is not far from 70 years of age, sat reading alone in his residence at about 10 o'clock, there was a knock at the door. Laying down the and over his watch, which he had taken off, he went to the door and opened it. Two men entered without ceremony, and before the astonished old man had time to assume the defensive they had extinguished the light and made him a prisoner. With a gag made from piece of a broom handle they stopped his mouth. They then tied him hand and foot and chloroformed him. first placing a pillow on the floor upon which they rested his head. Having thus disposed of their victim they proceeded to search his pockets and the premises. They secured a large sum of money, besides various articles of value. The watch lying under the paper on the table escaped their notice. As Mr. Knickerbecker did not put in an appearance at the mill as usual this morning, search was made for him. The neighbors who called at his house found him lying on the floor where the robbers had left him. When released he related his experience of the night before, but could give no definite description of the robbers except that one was large, thick-set man. and over his watch, which he had taken off, he

## THE ROBBERY OF PETER RENNETT. A Physician of Newport, Me., Arrested for

Complicity in the Crime. BANGOR, Mc., Feb. 29. - Dr. George F. Weed of Newport was arrested at his residence last night by Sheriff Brown of Bangor for complicity with Whitney and Foster in the robbery of Peter Bennett. The arrest is another sensational development in this interesting case. Suspicion has rested on Dr. Weed for some time, but on account of his position in the community, and the fact that nothing definite could be traced to him, deterred the officers from placing him under arrest. The recent confessions of the two other prisoners. Whitney and Foster, have no doubt implicated Dr. Weed as having a hand in the robbery, although that part of the confession has not as yet been made public. Dr. Weed refused to see a reporter this morning, and requested that no one be admitted to see him.

The fact that Bennett claims to have lost \$30,000, while Whitney and Foster say that they took only \$20,000, has led to the belief that others were connected with the robbery and got a share. The statement of Mr. Bennett, that he believed his money was in circulation in Newport soon after the robbery, also pointed to the same fact, and it would appear as though some disagreement about the division of the money had exposed the affair more fully. Suspicion has rested on Dr. Weed for some

## SHE SERVED IN THE RANKS.

#### A Woman Who Was an Enlisted Soldier Applies for a Pension.

ELKHABT, Ind., Feb. 29.-Mrs. Hooker, a well-known lady here, has appeared before the Pension Board and made formal claim to a pension, based on the fact that she was an enlisted soldier of the late war, served three years, and was twice wounded. At the beginning of the war, Mr. Hooker was appointed First Lieutenant, and his wife accompanied him to the front. She was enabled to do this by a clever piece of strategy. A young man, who bore some resemblance to her, was induced to submit himself to the necessary examination, and when an opportunity presented itself, the young woman, properly uniformed, exchanged places with him, With her husband she has lived here several years, and is familiarly known as Col. Hooker. The outcome of her claim is looked forward to with much curiosity. pension, based on the fact that she was

## Canadian Ratirend Management.

OTTAWA, Feb. 29 .- The report of the Royal Commission on Railways, which for two years has been inquiring into railway matters with a view to legislative action, was presented in the House of Commons this afternoon. The report House of Commons this afternoon. The report says it is expedient to adopt the rule of equal mileage rates, irrespective of distance and cost of service. Discriminations of an unjust or nartial character between individuals or localities under like conditions should be effectively prohibited. All secret special rates, rebates, drawbacks, or concessions to shippers should be declared illegal and made subject to penalities. Railway companies should not be compelled to undertake express business, but must afford facilities to express companies alike. A tribunul should be appointed to settle all disputed railroad questions.

# WILKESBARRE, Feb. 29.—An error of record

has been discovered in the case of Adam Volkavitch, now under sentence to be hanged on April
3, which his counsel will bring before the Supreme Court on March 14, and by which he expects a rehearing of his case, with the hope that a new trial will be ordered. In case of a new trial the condemned man expects an acquittal, because important witnesses residing in New York and New Jersey, upon whose testimony his conviction was secured, have since left the country. Volkavitch and alse counsel refuse at present to make known the error discovered. vitch, now under sentence to be hanged on April

## Compromising with his Creditors.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.-Maurice Rosenfeld, the principal broker for Harper in the big wheat deal last June, has made a compromise with all but a very few of his creditors, and was paying but a very lew of his clother, and was partial his claims to-day. All of the creditors who are members of the Chicago Board of Trade get 25 per cent. of their claims, and the New York Stock Exchange creditors get 40 per cent. The total linbilities to Board of Trade members are \$200,000, and to Stock Exchange members, \$100,000.

"Over 800 Orders Behind." Dr. Klimar & Ca. of Binghamton, N. Y., are working their entire force night and day, and are not able to fil the transities orders for their Ewamp-Rock Kidner, Liver, and Bladder Curs.—Binghamton Republican.—Adv.

HAVE THE PEOPLE NO CASE?

FLYNN'S AND SQUIRE'S LAWYERS SAY

THE SUIT WON'T HOLD. Cal. Fellows Asked to Prove That Ther Was a Conspiracy Before he Puts in Evi-dence of Matters Following the Combine -He Says be May be Forced Out of Court

In a word, it looks as though Squire's and Flynn's lawyers have run the people up a troe in the great conspiracy case. The case against the poet and the politician does not come within the law if the seven lawyers for the defence are as right as they think they are. It is not in the least degree Col. Fellows's fault. He got the clumsy case with the deed of the District Attorneyship from Martine, and it is exactly as if Martine had fitted up a broad-gauge car for him to run on a narrow-gauge track, It is not that there is not plenty of proof against the two defendants, but the trouble is with the form in which the case was brought. The District Attorney, in order to prove conspiracy, must first set forth evidence of its having been entered into, and yet the only evilence he has is of matters subsequent to the agreement. Then again, he is not able to bring the conspirators together in any of his evidence. His is all evidence by one against another, and the seven lawyers for the accused

say that this won't do at all. The proceedings, therefore, proved very sensational from a legal point of view yesterday. and will be memorable in the annals of the aw, but as reading matter in a newspaper a full report of them would do what the per-formance itself did to two jurors—it would lull

the reading public to sleep.

The court room was a sort of politicians' parade. Officials and local statesmen kept passing in and out all day. Judge Dyckman nounted the beach with Judge Lawrence for s time; Gunning S. Bedford and ex-Recorder Smith dropped in; so did ex-Assemblyman Lawler, and such prospective witnesses as Franklin Edson, W. M. Ivins, Capt. Twomey, and a lot of others. Assistant District At-torney Dos Passos made the opening address to the jury, and proved unequal to the very formidable task. He was almost cruelly treat-

to the jury, and proved unequal to the very formidable task. He was almost cruelly treated by some of his adversaries. Bourke Cockran saying to him that if he would "leave the case in Mr. Fellows's hands it would be at least intelligible," and others exciting occasional laughter at the young man.

As a mere matter of physical competition it was an unfair rivairy. Dos Passos was alone, with less than 140 pounds of his own weight. He was opposed by William F. Howe, with the tonnage of a man-of-war; by Bourke Cockran, a prounced heavy weight; by Noah Davis, who tips the beam at 170 pounds; by Abraham H. Hummel, whose weight ranks him as a giant, if his brain be measured; with Judge Huntington, who is a good-sized man, and with exJudge Dittenheefer, who trains with the Germans in clubs where a man's girth must be Aldermanic as a qualification for membership. All these lawyers peppered young Bos Passos with objections and comments, until at last he exclaimed that they wanted him to try the case their way—a remark that led to the rejoinder that he would do better if he did. He said it was his "first effort in a criminal case, and he hoped it would not be a bad one." At this the spectators tittered, and the Judge brought down his gavel with a bang. Mr. Dos Passos said that the office Squire conspired to succeed Hubert O. Thompson in has a rell of 1,500 subordinates, and puts out six millions a year in contracts. He referred to Flynn as one of the brightest and brainlest men in New York, and he prophesied that the defence that would be set up would be that it was a political necessity to punish the two men, whereas politics had nothing to do with it, it being brought on an indictment gotten under Mr. Martine and now forced to a trial by Mr. Squire himself. In reply, Mr. Cockran gave his assurance that he would not talk about politics at all in defence of his client. After the opening address Judge Davis arose and formally objected to the case being tried on one count after another, naming each in its turn, and ending b

It was during the afternoon that the lawyers for the defence drove the people of the city and county of New York up that tree the fruit of which is most bitter to the taste.

Franklin Edson, whose flatterers say that he looks like Grant though his resemblance to Hayes is stronger, was put upon the stand and got so far as to say who he was and what he had been and what conversation he had had with Squire about the Public Works Commissionership when Mr. Bourke Cockran shut him off with the objection that no conspiracy had yet been proven, and one must be proven before they could go further. Mr. Howe supported Cockran in his usual pithy way with citations of precedents, particularly a decision of Mr. Justice Earle that the word of a co-conspirator cannot be taken against a conof Mr. Justice Earle that the word of a coconspirator cannot be taken against a conspirator on trial until the conspiracy be proven.
Mr. Edson was put off, and Capt. Twomey testifled to the confirmation of the nomination of
Squire. Then Mr. W. M. Ivins took the chair and
was about to identify the famous letter by
Squire to Flynn, giving over the control of his
office to the latter, when the lawyers went at
the same point again, hammer and tougs.
Then Mr. Ivins was led to talk of a conversation he had with Flynn relative to Squire's appointment, and had with Flynn after the appointment. The defence found that Squire was
not present at any talk Ivins had with Flynn,
and so objection was raised.

tion he had with Flynn relative to Squire's appointment, and had with Flynn after the appointment. The defence found that Squire was not present at any talk Ivius had with Flynn, and so objection was raised.

The discussion would not bear reporting. Two jurors fell asleep and five lawyers talked for two hours. The gist of what was urged by the defence was that under the decisions in the case of the People agt. Bavis, 56 New York, and the case of '515 in 78 of New York, as well as other cases, a Court cannot take a declaration as to conspiracy until the conspiracy is proven, and it cannot take the declaration of one conspirator against the others. It was argued that in this case the testimony offered by Col. Fellows, who had relieved Dos Passos and was now lighting the host of defendants' lawyers, could be used to corroborate the charge of conspiracy, but not as primary evidence thereof.

Col. Fellows offered in return the precedents in Volume II. of Bishop's Criminal Procedure, page 224'. Nash against the State in the thirty-second of Mississippi; page 24 of the fifty-fifth Mississippi reports; page 522 of the twenty-seventh of Missouri, and the authorities cited in those references. The District Attorney was Irank and clear-headed. He said that if the arguments of his opponents should be found to be good law 'we're out of court.' He added 'it was some considerable period after the date of the Squire letter hefore anybody had a scintilla of knowledge of the conspiracy, and in othing subsequent to that letter can go in we have no case. It all turns on a question of law for your Honor to decide. With this out of the way, all the other difficult features of the case are eliminated." He asked the Court to consider the point until this morning, examining the authorities in the mean time.

Mr. Gockran said that on the admissions of the District Attorney the Court might give the prosecution the widest laiffude, and it still could not make its case. Let the District Attorney by the declarations of one and another show,

This morning the Court will decide whether the people must remain up the tree or can climb down and go on with the unravelling of this, the most tangled skein of recent legal history.

Weather Percent for March.

The hydrographic forecast of the weather for the coming month is that for the North Atlantic i the southern limit of frequent gales being in general, a line from Hatteras to the Euglish Channel. To the northward gales may occur as stlen as once in six days blowing hardest from southwest and northwest, and blowing hardest from southwest and northwest, and frequently attended by electrical phenomena. Along the coast of the United States, from Hatters southward, the winds will be variable. Northers will be less frequentin the Guif; they will however, be direct for the first day, and have less northwesting. The northeast trades will be somewhat weaker things. The northeast trades will be somewhat weaker things and seld ice will be compared to the south as the 50th parallel between \$1° and 50c W, south as the 50th parallel between \$1° and 50c W, and the south as the 50th parallel probable ice finit on the brightness of the Grand Banks and the coast to the west-ward.

Part of a Man's Pace Found. Search was made yesterday by the employees of the Streat Geaning Department in the garbage dumped into Excelsior Scow I to find the head of a man that was reported by the shovellers to have been seen on Tuesday. A part of the face of a man was reported by the shovellers to have been seen on Tuesday. A part of the face of a man was found and it was taken to the horse to dive brobehy a part of a series on which a medical matter had been a perfectly a part of a series on which a medical matter had been a series and the series and the series and the series and the series are the series and the series are the series

STEARNS'S RAILROAD SUIT.

Offered \$50,000 for His Bargain, but the Company Went Back on the Contract, In summing up the case of Frank B. Stearns against the St. Louis and San Fran-

cisco Rallway Company yesterday, ex-Judge Lealie W. Russell painted in vivid colors the portrait of his client after his encounter with the railroad company.
"The company," he said to the jury, "asks you not only to wipe out the contract my client had, but also to enforce a judgment against

him for \$151,000. What has he got? He had a contract for nine months, for which he paid the company \$9,300, and received not one cent in

company \$9.300, and received not one cent in return. They bought in the lands for \$5.350, and yet they want him to pay \$151,000 for holding it nominally for sine months."

In his complaint Mr. Stearns sets forth these facts: He was a drummer for Bates, Reed & Cooley in August, 1876, when he thought he saw a chance to buy some valuable mineral lands on the installment plan from the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company. The price was \$93,000 for \$,500 acres. He spent \$2,000 in having the lands prospected, and the results were so favorable that he secured an offer of \$50,000 bonus for his contract. He refused this to form a stock company. At the last moment the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, which had secured the ownership of the lands subject to Stearns's title, refused to recognize his right to sell or deed the lands, and he was compelled to abandon his intentions. Then the company such him in Missouri for default in payment for the lands, and secured judgment, he making no defence. The company bought in the lands for only \$5,850.

In 1882 Stearns began suit against the company, asking for \$200,000 damages for violation of contract, with him upholding the contract under which he first obtained the property, and agreeing to further his endeavors to sell the lands to Eastern capitalists. Judge Andrews held that the Missouri judgment was a bar to the action, and gave a verdict for the company for \$134,494,06. This decision was reversed by the General Term, and Judge Morgan J. O'Brien presided at the new trial. Judge Rafews held that the Missouri judgment was a bar to the action, and gave a verdict for the company for \$134,494,06. This decision was reversed by the General Term, and Judge Morgan J. O'Brien presided at the new trial. Judge Eugen lands of Eastern capitalists. Judge Andrews held that the Missouri judgment was a bar to the action, and gave a verdict for the company for \$134,600, This decision was reversed by the General Term, and Judge Morgan J.

### DR. WARD'S RIBS SMASHED.

He Was in Too Much of a Hurry and Fall

The Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward, an editor of the *Independent*, lives on Abington avenue, near Mt. Prospect avenue, in Newark, and started for this city yesterday morning on a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train, When the ferryboat from Hoboken reached her dock in this city, Mr. Ward stepped upon the idly toward the street when he stumbled and foll under one of J. N. Potter's big trucks, driven by Peter Lutz of 89 Clinton street. The truck was loaded with soapstone bath tubs. In falling Mr. Ward's face struck the front whee falling Mr. Ward's face struck the front wheel and was bruised. He started to creep out of the way of the hind wheels, but before he could do so he was caught and held fast by them. Policeman William Roach and William Whetmore rushed forward and helped Mr. Ward out. He did not think he was much hurt, but wanted to return to his home at once, his face being, badly disfigured. The policeman and Mr. Whetmore, however, joined in entreating him to go to the Chambers Street Hospital. They had summoned an ambulance, and he consented to do as they wished.

In a little while John Eliot Bowen of the Independent came around. Mr. Ward asked him to notlify his sisters, the Misses Ward, and he did so. They came to the hospital.

Dr. Ward's injuries are a gash upon the face, the fracture of four ribs on each side of the body, and a slight bruise of the right leg.

The driver of the truck, Peter Lutz, was brought before him by Policeman Roach, under arrest.

"Why is he under arrest." Dr. Ward asked. It was no fault of his, sir. It was my own fault, entirely. I was awfully impatient. I have no fault to find with the driver. I ought rather to be thankful to him than otherwise."

Lutz was taken to the Tombs in the afternoon and let go, with the understanding that he would appear when wanted.

Mr. Ward was resting easily last night. The house surgeon said that his injuries would lay him up about three weeks. Mr. Ward is 47 years old. and was bruised. He started to creep out of

## A PORTER'S FACE SCORCHED,

And Some Other Damage Done by Fire on

At 9:55 yesterday morning a fire broke out in the four-story brick building belonging to the Brown estate of Philadelphia, at 22 South William street. The first story is occupied by Phelan & Duval, liquor importers, and the upper stories by Liebman & Butler, importers of scaps and oils. In the basement was stored a part of the stock of E. Montague & Son, wine dealers on Beaver street. The fire started in dealers on heaver street. The life started in the second story, where Nellie Stork was work-ing with essential oits near an alcoholic lamp. In some way the oil became ignited, and she ran back into the office shricking "Fire!" Chris Flynn, a porter, threw his overcoat on the flames, and tried to extinguish them, but they had spread to other combustible materials. Flynn's hair, eyebrows and moustache were singed and his face burned.

The fire was under good headway before two engines answered the first alarm. A second engines answered the first alarm. A second alarm brought three more engines. In an hour the fire was under control.

The three upper floors were pretty badly scorched. The principal damage was done on the second floor. Liebman & Butler estimate their loss at \$5,000. Other damages were small, and all are covered by insurance.

## Retation in Breeklyn Offices.

City Works Commissioner Adams of Brooklyn dismissed these employees of the department yesterday: George B. Magrath, fireman of the Eastern District repair yard; George W. Gritman, a clerk in the Sewer Bureau; M. J. Lotridge, inspector in the Street Bureau; J. T. Mooney and William P. Ayres, valvemen, and Charles Heinrich, first-class laborer. He also has abolished the places of paymaster, held by Clarence M. King, a son-in-law of ex-Commiseioner Connor; of consulting engineer, held by George W. Lamoreaux, and of the lamp clerk in the Bureau of Streets. All these men are understood to be Democrats, with the excepunderstood to be Democrats, with the exception of Magrath, who is a Republican and an old officeholder. The Commissioner made these appointments: William H. Runcie and William J. Cunningham, valvemen, and John Quigley, first-class laborer. He has made permanent the appointments of Peter Markey and William O. Davis, clerks in the Bureau of Water Rates, and has transferred the former to the Sewer Bureau.

The Commissioner also has created a new bureau, to be known as the Bureau of Local Improvements, and it will have supervision of the fingging of sidewalks, opening, grading, and paying of streets, and filling sunken lots. The new bureau will be under the management of sixteen employees transferred from the present Bureau of Construction. Daniel L. Northup, who, although a Republican, has managed to rotain his place as Secretary of the department for a quarter of a century, is not to be disturbed.

Tax Collector Swan has reappointed Charles Rushmore, a Republican, as Deputy Commissioner, and has promoted Assistant Cashier J. McCoy Gray, a Democrat, to be cashier.

Health Commissioner Griffin has made these removals: Dr. William E. Griffiths, sanitary inspector; Elias H. Bartley, chief chemist: Rudolph Meelke, assistant sanitary inspector; Elias H. Bartley, chief chemist: Rudolph Meelke, assistant sanitary inspector; Elias H. Bartley, chief chemist: Rudolph Meelke, assistant sanitary inspector; Elias H. Bartley, chief chemist: Rudolph Meelke, assistant sanitary inspector; Elias H. Bartley, chief chemist: Rudolph Meelke, assistant sanitary inspector, and Thomas R. Stowbridge, permit clerk in the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Other changes in the municipal departments are expected to-day. tion of Magrath, who is a Republican and an

# Cash for Bankrupt Elizabeth.

Yesterday the Singer Manufacturing Company paid to City Treasurer Whelan of Elizabeth \$40,000, due for taxes of 1886 and 1887. This was done to carry out a promise made by President Mackenžie of the company to the City Council that the company would pay its back taxes if the city officials did not enforce the Martin law. This is the first money paid to the city by the company in several years. The money will be used in paying the salaries and expenses of the Commissioners of Tax Adjustment.

## A Fire that Started Strangely.

The Fire Marshal has been trying to discover the cause of the fire on Wednesday night at the corne of Fulton and Dutch streets, and has been unsuccessful About 12:15 Private Watchman Branwhite and Officer About 12:10 Frivate Watchman Branwhite and Shore Carling were passing Markowite's cigar store at 110 Fulton street, when they saw a column of farme running up from a closet into the air shaft. J. Markowitz, cigars, and John Fallen, shoes first floor, lose \$500 cach. Vanceburgh & Wells, printers supplies occupying the four upper floors, lose \$46,000, with \$50,000 insurance. The loss of F. Splea restaurant, in the basement, it \$200, and of William A. Jenning, saleon, first floor, \$500.

The Breadway Rend Blockaded with Safes The breaking down of a big safe truck which deposited three heavy sales on the down tract of the Breadway Hailroad, near Ninth street, and blocked the track so that the ear ahead of the block had rounded Bowling sreen and was nearly back to Ninth street before the obstruction was removed and the string of yellow ans-released. In the mean time the Blocker street was released. In the mean time the Blocker street was did a lively business on the Breadway part of their PROMISING AGAIN TO BE GOOD.

The Trunk Lines Will Not Cut Rates-The Grand Trunk Getting Scared All of the trunk lines were represented at

yesterday's meeting of the Trunk Line Executive Committee, which was an important one, since it was called to deal with several matters that have recently unsettled confidence in the trunk line situation. It was a matter of general comment that the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada was well represented, not only by its general traffic manager, L. J. Scargeant, but also by the traffic manager of its line in the United States, the Chicago and Grand Trunk. Heretofore the Grand Trunk people have, as a rule, asked Commissioner Fink to represent them, which means that they have depended upon Mr. Fink to forward to them a report of the proceedings, and then they have done about as they pleased regarding the plans and decisions of the committee. But this indifference or independence has been modified somewhat of late, and this change was especially noticeable yesterday.
As a matter of fact, the Grand Trunk man-

of late, and this change was especially noticeable yesterday.

As a matter of fact, the Grand Trunk management is beginning to appreciate the righteous wrath that its marauding rolley has aroused, not only among its combetitors in the United States, but of every one who loves fair dealings and believes in the protection of American institutions. The prospect of being practically shut out from traffic with the United States has made the representatives of the Camadian freebooting railroad much more humble and more amenable to businesslike principles than ever before in its history. In noting this apparent change of heart yesterday railroad men could not forbear to comment upon the effective work The Sun has done in the direction of limiting the destructive powers of the biratical Canadian railroads. The joint Executive Committee was represented at yesterday's meeting by Vice-Chairman Blanchard, who is also Commissioner of the Central Traffic Association. All of the previous acts of the trunk line committee relative to export rates and to pro-rating with the warring roads west of Chicago were reaffirmed. With the view of maintaining export rates and promoting pro-rating with the Western roads on through business. Commissioner Fink was directed to establish at once the Bureau of Inspection at the Western termini of the trunk lines, which was authorized a few weeks ago. The duties of this bureau, which Mr. Fink expects to have in operation by March 3, will be to examine all bilis of lading as well as goods, weights, and other details, by the misrepresentation of which rates are cut. The regulations of the bureau will be of the most stringent character, and it is claimed for it that not a pound of freight can get through the inspection of the bureau at cut rates.

All special rates and other devices which some of the lines have resorted to in order to attract business from the lines west of Chicago are to be abolished on March 3. In addition Commissioners Fink and Blanchard are to arrange a new system or basis for m

# having put the trunk line business upon a more substantial basis than it has been upon for a long time. NEWS OF THE BALL PLAYERS.

An Attempt to be Made to Revive the Four-Strike Rule. At the Joint Rules Committee meeting of the League and American Association to-morrow, an attempt will be made to revive the fourstrike rule which was in force last season. The attempt will be no small one either, as the games which have been played under the newly revised rules, both in San Francisco and the South, show such small scores that the club managers have become somewhat under the impression that a mistake has been made in reducing the number of strikes to three. They are well aware that more batting is what is needed, and the more chance a niteber has to strike out a batsman the less the batting will be. They also recognize the fact that base ball must be something more than a dicher's game. Under the four-strike rule a batsman always waited until two strikes had been called on him before attempting to hit the ball; but under the three-strike rule he must go right in and hit at the first ball that comes to him, with the chances greatly in favor of his striking out. President Day of the New York Club says that he favors the return to the four strikes and hopes the change will be made.

BASE BALL NOTES. South, show such small scores that the club

The Buttermitk hase field Club have reorganized for the season with the following players: D. Neison, H. Marx, and G. Fisier, pitchers 2. Dounding, F. Driscoll, and T. Sweeney, catchers: W. Callahan, ist b.; H. O'Connor, 2d b.; P. Hanion, 3d b.; P. Derry, a. a.; J. Neison, I. f., E. Neison, c. f. H. Dunn, r. f. The club will play every Sunday at Foley's Grove, Staten Island.

The Fordham College base ball team will present the same nine this season as they did last year, with the exception of right field. Jack Lynch is still looking after the training of the borg. Games aiready arranged are as follows: With New York, Lafayette, Trinity, Lehigh, and Rutgers Colleges Arrangements are also being made for games with flarvard, columbia, Williams, and Holy Cross. Colleges, Worcater and Stevens Institutes, and with the Norwalts. Jersey Blues, and Jaspers. All New York toams desirods of playing games at Fordham on Sunday will please send their communications to the Secretary of Fordham College hase Ball Club.

Chicato, Feb. 28.—Twenty-one members of the Chicago team will leave for Hot springs, Ark, at 9 o'clock Friday morning. The boys are now in the city, and with the exception of Hoover, the new backston, who appears to be ailing, all are in fine condition. Williamson arrived from Chilfornia vesterday, and Duffy, Warrell, Daly, Burns. and Petiti came from the Hast to-day. The team will practice at the Springs unif March is when they will leave for New Orleans. Clarkson and Van Haltren will not accompany the team Friday.

## Still the Sicepers Come!

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having observed in the columns of your paper the challenges for a sleeping contest, I feel competent to best for a siceping contest, I feel competent to best any of the challengers, especially William Droff Ryan of this city. Therefore, I, John Doran of the city of Troy, issue the following challenge, to wit: I challenge Deboia Beason, Mackin, Kelly, and Ryan to a siceping tournament in Madison Equate Garden of School 10 of Court before receipts. My backers are William Murphy, Judge Nolan, and Michael Frawley.

TROY, Peb. 25.

TO THE EDITION OF THE SCH-SHY: I saw a challenge in your good paper from John Kelly of Paterson. I will accept his wager and sleep 142 hours or more. IB East Ponty Eduty STREET.

FRANK BIGLET.

## New Orleans Races,

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 29.—The track was fast. Pirst Race.—Five furlougs; selling; six starters. Prin-cess won by two lengths. Fraud second, a neck in front of Henry Hardy. Time, 1:08. Post odds—Henry Hardy 6 to 2; Buffann, 8 te 1; Princess, 7 to 2; Bess, 5 te 1; Fraud.

10 to 1; Gov. Bates, 15 to 1. Second Race.—Six furlongs; selling; four starters Pull Sail won in a canier. Ovation second, a beck in front of Quotation. Time, 1/20. Post odds—Quotation even; Full Sail with 55. Ovation, 7 to 1 Paganta, 25 to 1. Third Race—Selling allowances; seven furious; four starters. Little sullivan won by a length. Frank Clapp second, a head in front of Jack Brown, third. Time, 1/2144, Post odds against Little sullivan, even money; Jack Brown, 8 to 5; Handy Andy, 4 to 1; Frank Clapp, 1/2 to 1 12 to 1.

Fourth Race.—Selling allowances; seven and a hair forlongs; four starters. Of eline won by a nose. Avery second, two lengths alread of Queen Eather, third. Time, 1:41. Peat odds against of eline. 6 to 5; Avery, 3 to 1; Queen Eather, 3 to 1; Comedie, 5 to 1.

## A Match for Wannep.

Charles E. Davis sends \$200 to the Clipper to match Evan Lewis against Jack Wannen England's

## Sporting Notes.

Teemer, Hamm, and McKay are making money and muscle in Florida this winter. Lucky Saldwin has declared Emperor of Norfolk, Miss Ford, Prince Charley, and Grisette out of the spring handleaps. handleaps.

The New York Athletic Club has secured the Pologrounds for training quarters in addition to the extensive grounds at New Hoobelle.

William Higgs has hittle jockey, but he is a great judge of a race horse. William believes that Capt. Sam Brown's Blue Wing will win the Suburban.

The League of American Wheelmen will meet in Baltimore June 18, 18, and 20. The Baltimore Club will present a gold medal to the member who rides the greatest number of miles between March 1, 1888, and March 1, 1888.

Fatsy Cardiff, the man whom John L. Sullivan broke his arm on, has returned to Minneapoits after a success-ful sparring tour with O. H. Smith, the Nebraska Giant, Cardiff gained ten pounds of ficah, and Smith gained a big diamond. Dig diamond.

The Kentucky Derby scandal will be investigated at Louisville on Saturday, Narch 3 Mr. Philip Dwyer, James Molaughlim and James Rowe have sent affidavite about the race to Col. Lewis M. Clark, President of the Jockey Club.

Joe Bonards, A. S.

Jee Dougophe, skating champion of the Hudson River-is ready to make a match with the winner of the one-dwe, or ten mile race at the championship meeting of the Canadian association. Demograte will akade on any serts of a track not less than a quarter mile in circuit.

OLD MR. MORRIS'S DAWBARN.

CHAS, DAWBARN OF TWENTS-THIRD

STREET FISITS CAPT. CAMPBELL. He is a Spiritualist and from Peterbore, but he Never Knew Robert Morris, and the Widow Says he should be Mandsomer.

Interest in the mysterious poisoning of Septuagenarian Robert Morris of 50 Willoughby street, Brooklyn, was intensified yesterday by the appearance of Charles Dawbarn, who was supposed to be the hero of the old man's mythical story about his £3,000 estate in England. Mr. Dawbarn is a pleasant-looking. ruddy-complexioned gentleman about 53 years old, with blend-gray chin whiskers. He is a well-known Spiritualist and lecturer on spiritualism, and lives in 463 West Forty-third street. He is the father of Dr. Robert H. M. Dawbarn, who was incensed at the publicity given in the papers to his name since the death of Morris. It will be remembered that Morris told his wife, as she asserts, that Mr. Dawbarn was his financial agent, and that he took dinner with him on Washington's Birthday, partaking of a quantity of green peas and molasses. At l'olice Headquarters in Brooklyn, which he reached at 10 o'clock yes-

terday morning, Mr. Dawbarn said:
"Mr. Morris did not dine with me on Washington's Birthday, or at any other time. I was in Providence, R. I., on Wednesday, and held a reception there that night. I live alone in my rooms in New York, and take my meals across the street. I came from Peterboro, England. the street. I came from Peterboro, England, where my father, who is 90 years old, still lives. I knew a man named Morris who was a clerk in my father's dry goods store a short time before I leit England. I again saw that Morris fifteen years ago, when I was in England. He was in business for himself, in Peterboro, and said he had made enough money to retire. This Robert Morris who has died certainly seems to have known all about me and my family, and he was probably the brother of the Morris in England. I have never been executor or trustee of an estate in England, but I have been of an estate in this country, but that has been estated up years, and furing that the several people who came from my town called on me, but whether this man was one of them or not, I cannot tell. I had no business transactions with him of any kind.

When I got back from Providence on Monday night my son, Dr. Dawbarn, called on me and told me about this affair. He was very much annoyed at the prominence he got in this matter. I was astonished on reading the long reports in the newspapers, and to learn how nuch this man Morris knew about me and my family. I find that he told his wife that I had intended to give him a house in Stamford, conn. I never lived in Stamford, but I did live in a place called Stanwich, just back of that town; but I never promised to give my house to him or anybody else. Again, he stated that my relatives had a religious sect of their own and were known as Dawbarnites. That is correct. They built their own tramear. He also sail that I was a prominent Spiritualist. That is also correct, and he may have heard me deliver one of my lectures in Brooklyn, but I have never seen or spoken to him that I can remember. He also is represented as saying that I was interested in the slate business and on that point also he made no mistake. My brother was one of the largest desiers in slate in England, and he and I were interested in the slate business, and on that point also he made no mistake. My brother was one of the large where my father, who is 90 years old, still lives. knew a man named Morris who was a clerk

Under the four-strike rule a batsman always waited until two strikes had been called on him before attempting to list the ball; but under the three-strike rule he must go right in and hit at the first ball that comes to him, with the chances greatly in favor of his striking out. President Day of the New York Club says that he favors the return to the four strikes and hopes the change will be made.

BASE BALL NOTES.

J. W. Reach of Brooklyn, a well-known ball player, is dead.

Can't New York get Sutton of Boston to play third base for them?

Boston will make a strong effort to get Clarkson, but it is not likely that it will succeed.

J. C. Morse and E. F. Stevens of the Boston Heroid and W. W. Deshong of the Sporting Times applied for membership to the National Base Ball Scorers' Association yesterday.

The Arrow Base Bail Club is again in the field for the coming season, and would like to hear from the Allerton, Force district. The fear-sen Club. Address John Lawer, did the Change Foliats. Address John Lawer, did the champion semiprofessional club of hash the Chiley of the Sporting Times, and John H. Mandigo of Tan Sen Sancaker Chas. Smith, corner Kinney and Adams streets, Newark.

Tresdent Numero of the National Base Ball Scorers' Association has appointed George E. Stackhouse of the Tribune, Henry Chackwick of the Brooking Faile. J. C. Kennedy of the Sporting Times, and John H. Mandigo of Tan Sen San a committee to meet the John Rines Committee of Lengue and American Association with regard to suggested chances in the scoring roles.

The Ruttermik Base Ball Club have reorganized for the season with the the following players: D. Neison, H. Marx, and D. F. Topham, "Doctor, they are trying to poison me," still remains a serious at underlying man to Dr. Topham, "Doctor, they are trying to poison me," still remains a serious as unmiling block to the acceptance of the sulcirum and definition of the season with the following players: D. Neison, H. Marx, and D. F. Topham, "Doctor, they are trying to poison me," still are trying to poison me, still remains a serious stumbling block to the acceptance of the suicide theory. It has been intimated that Mr. Morris made some additional statements to the Doctor, directly charging a certain person with trying to kill him, but he will make no further statement until called as a witness at the inquest.

The records in the Coroner's office show that Mervin Lyon, the fifth husband of Mrs. Morris, died under singular circumstances at 34 Third died under singular circumstances at 34 Third.

further statement until called as a witness at the inquest.

The records in the Coroner's office show that Mervin Lyon, the fifth husband of Mrs. Morris, died under singular circumstances at 94 Third street on May 7, 1883. The Coroner was summoned, but there was no post mortem, and apoplexy was assigned as the cause of death. The widow was the only winess examined at the inquest. She testified that on the day before his death he ate heartily, and some time afterward complained of palas in his fingers. Next morning the entire arm was bonumbed, and the same night he fell back dead on the bed. Yesterday there was some talk of having the body disinterrod and a chemical analysis of portions of it made, but wheher that will be done or not depends on future developments.

The appearance of Mr. Charles Dawbarn tends to confirm the theory that old Mr. Morris lead a life of deception. In some way he had learned other facts about him, perhaps from reading the newspapers, and then be built a drapery of romances about him. The old man was very eccentric. He may even have come to telieve in Dav barn and the legacy as firmly as his children and friends did. He was very fond of his daughter. Mrs. Coleman, and almost the last set of his life was the writing of the letter which bequeaths the legacy to her. There is still one interesting question to solve. When the old man went to see Dawbarn, his wife says, he always dined. "He never came back empty," she said, "and he never wanted anything more to est that day." Where did he go? He had many old friends in Brooklyn. Parhays he visited them; or it may be that he actually had a little of the money left that he got for his allor shop, and that he had it secretly invested or hidden in this city.

As opposed to the view generally taken of the case at present, Dr. Topham said last night that he was strongly of opinion from the result of his observations at the bedside of the dring man, and from his remarks, that Mr. Morris made the remark, "They are trying to polion, spoke of his visi

## How to Make a Fireman Pay a Bill.

The Fire Commissioners met this morning tained against him by Anna Urbanowics. The fireman had berrowed a few dellars, and the balance of the claim, with the exception of \$9.50 costs, war a liquid bill, and that at all events he would not pay costs of court. The tommissioners fined him ten days pay, and warned him that the fine would be repeated each month until the bill was settled, but that the fines would not be applied to the payment of the claim.

## They Want a Bounty.

At a meeting of the Boiler Makers' and Iron Ship Builders' Union in Military Hall on Tuesday evenship Suiters Union in Military Hall on Tuesday evening, resolutions were passed saking "Representatives
in Congress to give their aid in the passays of the billbefore Congress commonly known as the tonnage bill,
which provides that a small bounty shall be paid to
every American ship for every 1,00 miles travalled on
a foreign voyage, knowing, as we do, that the failure to
provide such bounty in competition with foreign nations has driven our shipping from the seas and that its
payment would aid in the restoration of American ship
building and provide employment for many classes."

ASK FOR THE

# P. COX SHOE.

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN. FOR SALE BY THE